

## DR. CHARLES M. MONTGOMERY. 1876-1932.

BY CHARLES HARTWELL COCKE, M.D.

Dr. Charles M. Montgomery was born in New York City, October 23, 1876. His family was long associated with the University of Pennsylvania, and from that institution he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (1897), and Doctor of Medicine (1901). A member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, he was one of three brothers, all graduates of the University, who were on the faculty at the same time, certainly a notable if not a completely unique record.

During his internship at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, he developed tuberculosis. After effecting an arrest, Dr. Montgomery became instructor in diseases of the chest in the Medical Department of the University and a member of the staff of the Phipps Institute.

Waiving disability rights, he was commissioned Captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in 1918, and from then on all his active medical career was in the service of his country. He entered the United States Public Health Service October, 1920, with the grade of Surgeon, and reported as Chief of the Medical Service to Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C., now under the Veterans Bureau Administration. Then in apparently a fair state of health, he gave fully and freely of his talents and strength to his very congenial work, but soon overtaxed his small reserve; and, with reactivation of his tuberculosis, he was forced to discontinue professional activities, November 1930, and placed himself under the late William Leroy Dunn of Asheville, who died during his incumbency as President of this organization four years ago. Dr. Montgomery never regained his lost ground, and died at Oteen March 3, 1932.

During his long but losing fight, Dr. Montgomery ever maintained an extraordinary cheerfulness, great fortitude, and courageous resignation. Possessed of more than usual attainments, he kept ever bright a well-stored mind by wide reading and a many sided interest in the affairs of life, medical, socio-political, literary, and artistic. It

was always a joy to me to report promptly to him the meetings of the Climatological, which held great interest for him up to his end.

No better tribute to his indomitable will and continuing interest in medical affairs could be offered than his own splendid contribution to the 1929 edition of Norris & Landis' "Diseases of the Chest," where his chapter on the "Transmission of Sounds through the Chest," written on his sick bed, attests his sound thinking, careful observation, and scientific spirit.